

of Vergara, and that they believed he was buried in the new grave.

Execution Confirmed.

It finally was determined to the satisfaction of the American investigators that Vergara had been executed. Persistent denial was made by the Mexican Federalists, however, and prior to this General Alvarez, commander at Piedras Negras, had promised Consul Blocker, at Piedras Negras, that Vergara would be released and his captors called to account.

This allayed the fears of his friends until his continued absence set in motion an exhaustive investigation, in which the United States government took a part. Consul Garrett went to Hidalgo and interviewed Captain Rodriguez, the man held responsible for Vergara's kidnapping, but the Federal captain denied all knowledge of the ranchman's death. He said Vergara had been sent to Piedras Negras, but had escaped on the way, and that the Federalists were certain he had joined the Constitutionalists.

Consul Garrett, after interviewing numerous Mexicans and others, reported officially that Vergara had been executed. He added that he was convinced from the Federalist attitude while he was in Hidalgo that it would have been dangerous for him to demand surrender of the body.

The investigation was ordered continued by the State Department, and the State of Texas also ordered an investigation by the Texas Rangers, the state militia police who guard the border.

Question of Territory Raised.

The island pasture of Vergara, where it first was reported the ranchman had been assaulted, complicated the affair by the question whether it was Mexican or American territory, until it was found that Vergara had been actually seized on the Mexican mainland. This rendered those responsible safe from prosecution in Texas. As the horses were alleged to have been taken from this pasture, however, and country records showed it belonged to the State of Texas, Mrs. Vergara filed an affidavit charging Captain Rodriguez and three of his men with horse theft.

Governor Colquitt requested permission of the State Department to send Texas Rangers across the border to pursue the "abductors and murderers" of Vergara, and was told by Secretary Bryan that the United States government alone could take authority for sending an armed force into a foreign country. Later, when Mrs. Vergara made the charge of horse theft, Governor Colquitt asked "whom the United States recognized as constituted authority in Northern Mexico," so that he might make requisition under the Mexican treaty for the men named.

This question never was answered to the satisfaction of Governor Colquitt, and the Governor announced that to solve the question he would requisition both the Federal and Constitutional governments of the states of Nuevo Leon and Chihuahua. This was on Friday, and, so far as known, the requisition has not been issued.

Border in a Turmoil.

Vergara's seizure and disappearance east the Texas border country in this section into a turmoil. Many bitter expressions were heard, and while there has been no sign of disorder, feeling had run high. Dissatisfaction was especially keen because of what Vergara's friends thought a delay in demanding the return of his body for burial, and there had been rumors that an attempt might be made to obtain it.

Named in Mrs. Vergara's complaint were Captain Apollonio Rodriguez and the following privates of the Hidalgo Federal garrison: Nito Sierra, Juan Vastillon and Andres Rodriguez. It has been said that they were transferred to another post after the Vergara incident became public. Their arrest was promised by General Joaquin Maas, Federal commander of the northern zone of Mexico, when Governor Colquitt asked if requisition would be honored, but it was not said whether they would be delivered to Texas authorities.

The extent to which Consul Garrett had permission to recover Vergara's body was not obtainable here to-night. When the consul made the official investigation of Vergara's death it was said that he expected to bring the body back, and that full permission had been granted by Mexican Federal authorities.

While Mr. Garrett said on Friday that "important developments" might be looked for soon in connection with the Vergara incident, he did not disclose the nature of the developments he expected.

Washington, March 8.—No official advice had been received to-night at the State or War department about the recovery of the body of Clemente Vergara.

While official comment on the incident was lacking, the fact that permission had been given by the Mexican Federal authorities for recovery of the body was believed to remove the possibility of international complications.

The evidence gathered by the Texas authorities as to Vergara's execution will be used by the State Department in renewing its representations to the Huerta government for punishment of the offenders. A full report is expected by State Department officials from Consul Garrett to-morrow.

MAY ALLOW HUERTA TO BE CANDIDATE

Wilson Will Insist, However, That First He Get Presidency in Good Faith.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 8.—Before President Wilson will even consider the question of recognizing a provisional government in Mexico he must have positive assurances that General Huerta has actually severed all his connections with the Presidency in good faith, although it is possible that no prohibition will be imposed upon Huerta becoming a candidate for the Presidency later in the event of a free constitutional election.

That this is the determined stand of the President developed to-day as a result of the persistent reports from Mexico City that Huerta intends to turn the provisional government over to the Foreign Minister, Señor Rojas, and become active commander of the Federal army.

It is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that General Huerta can retire without much humiliation, and that President Wilson will be afforded an opportunity to "save the administration's face," to all intents and purposes, without seeming to have conceded anything to Huerta or compromised in any particular. By not placing any restrictions on Huerta becoming a candidate later, it is argued, President Wilson will eliminate possible future complications, as those who know Huerta's mind best say that he has ambitions to crush the Constitutionalists in Northern Mexico and return to the capital a national hero—a situation which would make him a formidable candidate for the Presidency.

REBELS CLOSE TO TAMPICO

American, British and German Warships Rush to Port.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 8.—A wireless dispatch from the United States cruiser Des Moines, at Tampico, said that a battle was fought to-day a short distance west of Altamira, ten miles north-west of Tampico. Five thousand rebels overwhelmed the inferior Federal advance columns, which retreated toward Tampico, where active preparations were being made to defend the city by the garrison, which numbers only fifteen hundred men.

Rear Admiral Fletcher ordered the hospital ship Solace and the battleships Minnesota and Connecticut to proceed immediately to Tampico, and he communicated the news to the foreign naval commanders here.

The Solace started for Tampico this afternoon and was followed by the German cruiser Dresden, the British cruiser Hermione and the Minnesota and the Connecticut. The Mexican gunboat Zaragoza is preparing to proceed to Tampico after taking on troops.

RANGERS NOT TOLD "TO CROSS BORDER"

Governor Colquitt Says His Orders to Captain Sanders Were Not "Specific."

Austin, Tex., March 8.—Governor Colquitt authorized the statement to-night that he did not specifically instruct Ranger Captain J. J. Sanders, who recovered Clemente Vergara's body, to cross the border to get it.

The Governor, however, said he had no complaint to make about Sanders' action. Unofficially it was said the Governor presumed Captain Sanders' men had proceeded to get the body with the co-operation of Mexican authorities.

The choice of an early hour for the excursion was said to have been to avoid arousing suspicions of onlookers, and not to avoid a clash with Mexican military authorities.

The last time Texas Rangers crossed into Mexico in 1909 to attract official compliance by the United States government was in 1914. Describing this incident, Governor Colquitt, in his recent telegram to Secretary Bryan asking whether he might send rangers into Mexico, used the following words:

"At periods in the past commanders of American troops and of Texas Rangers have crossed the border in pursuit of bandits and marauders and inflicted chastisement to them on Mexican soil. This was notably done by the Texas Rangers in pursuance of an order issued by Governor Coke (of Texas) in 1874, and it is a coincidence that the Rangers in that case were stationed in Webb County, where the most recent outrage against American citizenship was committed."

With a full and fearless presentation of the facts and the rights of the State of Texas by Governor Coke to President Grant's Attorney General, the matter seems to have ended in acquiescence if not with the approval on the part of the federal government in the course of the State of Texas.

Governor Colquitt did not quote any decision by the Washington authorities in the Coke case, but said Coke's order was for Texas Rangers when in close pursuit of Indian and Mexican marauders to cross the Rio Grande and take them. Grant, the Governor said, "objected to the order of the Governor of Texas and referred it to the Attorney General of the United States, with the inquiry as to how far the then Governor of Texas had become liable to prosecution for violating Section 6 of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818. The Attorney General assured the Governor of Texas at that time that any reply he cared to make would be duly considered before he determined what further action he would take."

Governor Colquitt then quoted Governor Coke's reply, which urged Texas' right to capture such marauders. That reply, if any, was made was not given.

PENROSE CONDEMNS MEXICAN POLICY

Opposes "Watching and Waiting." He Says, Announcing His Candidacy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, March 8.—United States Senator Boies Penrose to-day made the long expected announcement of his candidacy for re-election. He coupled with it a bitter attack on the Mexican policy of the Wilson administration and declared that a more determined course should have been pursued.

"I have been strongly opposed to the so-called policy of 'watchful waiting' on the part of the administration," says the Senator's statement. "I cannot detect in this policy any element but ignorance of diplomacy and incompetence in the administration of international affairs. In its supine course the administration has been callous to the appeals of American citizens and has exhibited even a lack of patriotism, which has brought our diplomacy into contempt in the eyes of Mexico and of the world."

FIVE FILIBUSTERS SHOT

Rebels Landed in Yucatan from a Cuban Ship.

Mexico City, March 8.—Five filibusters who landed at Mendu, State of Yucatan, from a Cuban ship, have been shot to death. They were Gabriel Paredes, José Esquivel, Luis Corral, Salvador Recoy and Señor Cortez, the last named being well known as a poet in the State of Guanajuato. Paredes and Esquivel were rebel leaders.

Rebels to-day dynamited a train between Torreon and Saltillo. Several of the passengers were killed.

HUERTA CLAIMS VICTORIES

Reports Two Defeats of Rebels in Torreon Region.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, March 8.—The War Department reports that two more engagements have been fought between Federalists and rebels. One of these engagements occurred at Hacienda de Pelayo, north of Torreon, the Federalists being commanded by Generals Ricardo Pena and Benjamin Arguendo. The other took place west of Torreon, at El Chocoma, between Federalists under Colonel Reynas and rebels under Durango. In both fights the Federalists are said to have been victorious. In the second battle the rebels losing thirty killed and a transport train. On the other hand, it is clear that Tor-

reon's rail connections are again precarious, and much cotton is being held up. Rail communication between Torreon and Saltillo was re-established yesterday after three days' interruption, but train service to Tlahualilo and Viesca has been suspended, owing to lack of engines.

TERRAZAS RANSOM UNPAID

Carranza Orders Villa Not to Harm His Prisoner.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] El Paso, Tex., March 8.—Friends of Luis Terrazas, Jr., are waiting with grave fears to-night to see whether Pancho Villa will carry out his threat to force Carranza on the firing line at Torreon, a subterfuge for execution.

Villa received orders to-night from General Carranza to withhold action in the Terrazas case, to let no harm befall Terrazas, and to wait before proceeding with his threat until Carranza could communicate with him further. It is a question now of authority between Villa and Carranza, but it is believed here that Villa will wait until he hears from Carranza.

The ransom of half a million pesos demanded by Villa has not been raised. Members of the Terrazas family and their friends here early to-day abandoned hope of raising the large sum. They hope, however, that the message Marlon Letcher, the American Consul, is reported to have carried to Villa from the State Department at Washington will prevent harm to Terrazas. They do not think Villa, so soon after the Benton and Bauch incidents, will be willing to incur additional American prejudice, and the Terrazas case is regarded as almost a closed business because of the widespread business associations of the family on this side and the friendship many Americans have for General Terrazas and his family.

VILLA'S BIG GUNS USELESS

Rebel Leader Can't Get Shells to Fit Captured Cannon.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chihuahua, Mexico, March 8.—Federal cannon seized by rebels as trophies of war in the Ofianga battle will not be used in the battle at Torreon. General Villa has been unable to secure any shells for the big guns, and his efforts to make projectiles have proved failures.

Large quantities of 76 millimeter shells have been made here by Villa's order, and quantities have been sent forward to Torreon, but when a test of the home-made shells was made to-day it was found that they would not explode, and the output of the local ammunition plant, the fruit of more than a month's hard labor, has been ordered thrown away.

HUERTA PUZZLES MEXICAN BANKERS

They Wonder Whether Proposed Federal Bank of Issue Is Bluff to Raise Cash.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, March 8.—Financial circles are wondering whether the Huerta government is in earnest in its talk of establishing a federal bank of issue, or whether it is merely trying to bluff the existing banks into a more accommodating frame of mind and get more money from them. Authorities on Mexico's banking legislation consider the legal difficulties in the way of founding the proposed bank very great. In the first place, the establishment of a new bank of issue in the Federal District would probably be regarded by the National Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London and Mexico as infringement of their charters. To a lesser extent, it would also be a violation of the charters of all existing banks of issue.

According to the banking law of 1897, capital was invited to establish banking institutions in Mexico under the distinct provision that new banks of issue in any state or territory of the republic where such a bank already existed could only be founded with the understanding that the new banks should be subject to all taxes imposed by general laws, as well as to a special tax of 2 per cent per annum on their paid up capital. These taxes, from most of which the banks first established, according to law, are exempt, are sufficient in the aggregate to deter private capital from entering any territory already occupied by a bank of issue until expansion of business creates a legitimate demand for additional banking facilities.

The object of the clause in question was to prevent the reckless establishment of banks of issue and the flooding of the country with fiduciary circulation. Bankers here hold that it would be peculiarly flagrant on the part of the government to establish a bank of issue, which would practically unaffected by the tax handicap, thus converting both the letter and the spirit of the law under which private capital was invited to invest in banking enterprises in this republic.

In an inspired interview it is said that the proposed bank, if founded, will operate according to the law of 1897, and will hold cash at the legal ratio to cover its note circulation. This statement is hardly taken seriously, for it is not thought the government can get cash, and, despite such confident assurances, it is feared that the scheme if put in practice will simply be a vehicle for the issue of fiat currency.

IDLE ADVISED TO STEAL

Are Exempt from Law, Declare Boston Unemployed.

Boston, March 8.—Resolutions advising men and women who are out of work to steal food and clothing to maintain themselves were adopted last night at a mass meeting of the unemployed. The resolutions read:

"Society having failed to give him work, the man who is unemployed is excluded from operation of its laws; that he is therefore authorized and obliged to preserve life by his own efforts; that he must therefore take food, clothing and shelter where he can, regardless of social edict against his doing so."

Falls Into Coney Island Creek.

William Smart, employed as a switchman by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was rescued from Coney Island Creek yesterday afternoon by James Desmond, a motorman, of No. 1773 45th street, and Mr. Surburg, a conductor, of No. 867 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. Smart was crossing the Sea Breeze bridge, when he slipped and fell into the creek, fracturing his shoulder on a cake of ice. Surburg jumped in and with the assistance of Desmond and Patrolman Otto Bohmko got him ashore. Both Surburg and Smart were taken to the Coney Island Hospital, Surburg suffering from exposure.

TAFT RAPS I. W. W. AND SELFISH RICH

Demands of Workers of World Termed Lawless and Unjust.

HE TELLS WEALTHY OF TRUE RELIGION

Points Out Responsibilities That Go with Fortune—Scores Class Hatred.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New Haven, March 8.—Ex-President Taft to-night attacked the Industrial Workers of the World in his address at the Religious Education Conference on the topic "The New Social Order," which he discussed with Rabbi Wise, of New York. He asserted that the demands of the I. W. W. were lawless and unjust, but said the smug contentment of selfish lives furnish the argument for the Haywoods and Tannenbaums. He said:

"The hysteria and misguided enthusiasm aroused by the real wrongs and a lack of a sense of proportion in regard to their possible remedy manifests itself in hunting a scapegoat for the sinner and the lazy and the shiftless in the injustice of our social system. It results in such informing and significant exhibitions as we have had from the I. W. W., with their motto of 'No God, no flag, no country,' and their impudent, lawless, selfish and unjust demands that are based on the proposal that society owes them a living whether they make effort and labor or not."

"The ministers of religion do not help their auditors who fail to keep clearly in mind the necessity that all men have duties as well as rights, and all men must exercise self-restraint and self-sacrifice and industry and benevolence and generosity, and they make neither for social nor religious progress when they preach doctrines that arouse in those who have not merely the selfish desire to take from those who have, and who encourage the resentment and harsh feeling of class against class, by failing to dwell on the whole picture of human society rather than on a single part of it."

"The wickedness of those who, by greed and corruption and oppression have amassed wealth, and the failure of those who, even by right methods have become rich, to appreciate the responsibility that good fortune places upon them, of course should be held up to contumely and condemnation, but so, too, should the reckless and wanton lawlessness and class hatred and the indiscriminate advocacy of doctrines that would ruin society and take away the hope of all progress."

"Therefore, with the fervor of the religious spirit with the high ideals that college education brings, we must unite clear thinking and sanity if we would accomplish good and make a new social order that will mean practical progress."

DYNAMITE AT CHURCH DOOR

Continued from first page.

table and being supplied with plates, knives, forks and napkins. Soft-footed waiters ministered to the whims of each guest.

A large crowd of the curious and some of the hungry congregated outside the restaurant, but the police kept them moving.

Frank Tannenbaum's "army" of about 190, awaiting hearings in various city prisons, also enjoyed a good dinner yesterday, when Miss Bertha Levy and Miss Bessie Friedman, I. W. W. workers, carried bananas, sandwiches and sugar for the prison coffee to the hungry men, who had been complaining that the prison fare was insufficient. Members of the I. W. W. furnished the money.

Frank Strong Hamilton was in charge of the meeting at Rutgers Square last night, and about half a dozen men made addresses.

"If Frank Tannenbaum gets a jail sentence because he went into the Church of St. Alphonsus," declared Harvey Woolmann, "the police will have to arrest 350,000. You will be safe enough, never fear, as long as you hang together. There will not be militia enough to fight you."

Woolmann said that the meeting last night was being held by the free speech defence conference. In recognition of the Sunday law, he stated, they had asked the police whether they might hold a meeting, and had received no answer. Woolmann was a little mixed in his American history.

"I have been out of work three months," he said. "I was discharged by a Simon Legree. You know who Simon Legree was if you have read the great white slave drama of the South, about the times before the revolution, when Uncle Tom had to sell his daughters into slavery."

Theodore Freeman, who spent two days in the workhouse during the week, said that a keeper named Reilly had beaten him because he refused to tell his religion.

A crowd of more than a thousand heard the addresses.

Several New York clergymen made references to the Industrial Workers of the World church raiding expeditions in their sermons of yesterday.

"What right," said the Rev. Christian F. Reiser, in his evening sermon at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th street, "have the idle to go to the church? Always it is crippled financially. Its primary work is not to feed people physically. When the 'mob' wanted Jesus to do that after he had fed five thousand once he turned them away empty."

"The Church must so preach and enforce truth that there will be no idle and hungry people. God decreed that man should earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. When things are run rightly every honest man will be able to do that."

"Something is wrong with our economic system. It is foolish, anarchistic and destructive for the I. W. W. leaders to claim that they have a right to food. They have a right to find a chance to earn it. But when they take it by force they are stealing, as much as is the man

who robs the people by selling watered stock.

"The world owes no man a living. He must earn it. The I. W. W. leaders are not sincere in coming to the Church. They have maligned and discounted the Church. They demand an unreasonable thing and then use it further to undermine the influence of the Church with the masses."

"To have a company of professional disturbers mob the priest or minister with an immediate demand for meat or money is riotous, and is only intended to sow lawlessness. The police ought to stop such mobs if they will not listen to the plea of reason."

The Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, declared that it was the duty of the churches to lend what aid and assistance lay in their power to those whose sufferings were genuine. He emphasized, however, that he did not approve entirely of the code of ethics of the I. W. W.

"It is cheaper in the long run," said Dr. Hall, "to grant the right to work than to deny it. Society must support its members, and the same blood flows through the veins of those as does through ours. There are hundreds of men now among the unemployed of this city who are at the parting of the ways. Are they to become criminals for the lack of what influence the Church should bring to bear upon them?"

Pastors Speak for Jobless.

"I do not justify the attitude of the organization that has supported the movement upon the churches, and I do not advocate the institution of a bread line in connection with this church, but, if necessary, we will have it."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, came out strongly in support of the unemployed.

"I do not want to enter judgment," he declared, "upon the motives and purposes of the men who have been leading the attacks upon the churches for the week past, nor am I able to discuss all the phases of this remarkable movement. Incidentally, I must confess my amazement that men of any kind or in any walk of life should be arrested for appealing to churches for help in the hour of their distress—that the idea should hold that churches must be protected from people!"

"As a matter of fact, I desire to point out two most unfortunate consequences which have followed the I. W. W. demonstrations. In the first place, they have generally spread abroad the idea that the churches are doing little or nothing to serve the needs of the unemployed and distressed. Nothing could be more untrue or more untrue."

"In the second place, these demonstrations have done much to create the impression that there is no unusual condition of unemployment and distress in the city to-day, and that all the talk about it is the work of conscienceless agitators. This also is wholly untrue."

GAS BLASTS MENACE MANY; REND STREET

Continued from first page.

water turned off. T. A. Delaney, superintendent of the New York Railways company, ordered traffic resumed at 10:10 o'clock, after the conduits had drained and it was supposed that the trouble had ceased.

About one hundred and fifty cars had passed east and west on the 23d street line when at 10:30 o'clock car No. 1801, in charge of John Bowers, motorman, and Frank Marriott, conductor, stopped at 23d street and Fifth avenue. As the car started there was a loud explosion. The car lurched and lifted slightly from its tracks and the passengers were thrown in a heap.

Patrolmen Fishel, Dickie, Fagan and Ward hurried to the car and assisted the passengers. The women were hysterical and panicky. They were treated by Dr. Farnan, of the New York Hospital.

Several fire alarms were turned in, and the policemen were sent through the buildings in the immediate vicinity to warn the occupants that a more violent explosion was expected and that it would be unsafe for them to remain.

Fire Auto Hit by Blast.

At 12:43 o'clock, Chief Kenyon, Captain Rankin and Engineer Fealy reached 23d street in the department automobile just as the second explosion occurred, directly under the front part of the machine. It was lifted several feet in the air, but neither it nor its occupants were injured.

The large crowd which had gathered ran in all directions, and a minute later the third explosion occurred, tossing flames high in the air.

Four large plate glass windows in the Garfield National Bank were shattered. In the jewelry store of Le Bolt & Co., five windows were broken, exposing trays of jewelry. The wreckage of glass extended west on 23d street to Stern Brothers' old department store building.

While there was danger of a fourth explosion, Martin Neary, inspector for the New York Edison Company, was hauled into the excavations to examine the cables. He reported them in good condition.

General Strike in Rome To-day.

Rome, March 8.—The head of the Police Department to-day was personally supervising measures to prevent or repress disorders during the general strike of workmen which has been called for to-morrow. The entire garrison in Rome will be kept in readiness for duty. With the troops and police, 15,000 men will be available.

While the announced object of the strike is a protest against reforms introduced in Rome hospitals, it is said to be really the outgrowth of a desire to test the strength of the workmen's organizations.

"A Little While with Alvin," the Shorty McCabe story, in the Sunday Magazine of The Tribune next Sunday, is easily the best, in the minds of many that have read it in manuscript, of any that have been printed. There's such a big philosophy, the everyday, needed kind that all city dwellers ought to possess, brought out in the story that it should be read again and again, particularly in the metropolises. Listen to Shorty:

"Say, ain't we a glum, peevish, sour lookin' lot, here in New York? You'd most think that showin' any signs of good nature was violatin' a city ordinance, and that all our dispositions had been fixed with acidic acid. Why, by the suspicious looks we give, the stranger who rubs elbows with us you might suppose our population was 90 per cent escaped criminals."

And then Shorty goes on to relate his experiences with the inimitable con of the cheap Edison Company, was met in a subway car. And why, by the wonderful lot of cheering Alvin did in the brief day that he was with Shorty!

WATCH YOUR CHURCH DIME

Bishop Lawrence Says Some Treasurers Count It at Home.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, March 8.—"When a poor woman drops a dime—part of her hard earned wages—not only has a right to ask what becomes of it, but the church has a right to demand that the utmost care be taken in the use of and accounting for this sacred gift," says Bishop Lawrence, of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

Treasurers of some churches have been in the habit of emptying contribution plates into their pockets and counting the money at home.

"When a man invests \$100 in the stock of a corporation he expects care and system," says Bishop Lawrence. "When a man places \$25 in the contribution plate in church he has a right to ask of the church the same safeguards that he demands of the government."

LENT CAN'T HALT TANGO

Dorcas Societies Crowded Out by Dance in Quaker City.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, March 8.—Despite the rock-bound custom adhered to from time immemorial, several young women leaders of Philadelphia society have organized tango classes for Lent, and already have had one meeting. A dozen others have followed their lead, and in all directions dancing is rapidly taking the place of the Dorcas societies' sewing circles, which heretofore have been the sole diversion of society during the penitential period.

ZELIE EMERSON AGAIN ARRESTED

American Militant in London Was Warned of Possible Expulsion— Sylvia Also Held.

London, March 8.—Militant suffragettes had another battle with the police to-day on their favorite field, Trafalgar Square, this time in a pouring rain. The arrest of Sylvia Pankhurst for the sixth time under the "cat and mouse" law precipitated the conflict. In addition to Miss Pankhurst three men and seven women were arrested. Among the latter was Miss Zelie Emerson, of Jackson, Mich.

Miss Emerson has been arrested several times for her militant activities, and rumors were rife recently that steps were being taken to expel her from the country as an undesirable alien. Replying in the House of Commons on February 26 as to whether this report was true, Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, stated that no such steps were being taken. He added, however:

"If Miss Emerson again commits an offence bringing her within the provisions of the aliens act the question of applying to the court for a recommendation for her expulsion will be considered."

This afternoon several hundred women and men marched in procession to Trafalgar Square to attend a meeting of the Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage. Sylvia Pankhurst, who for some weeks had been hiding from the police, arrived in a taxicab, but detectives surrounded the cab and started it for Holloway Jail before the militants realized what was happening.

When it was discovered that Miss Pankhurst had been borne off by the chairwoman of the meeting, Miss Patterson, who later was among those arrested, shouted to her supporters from the base of the Nelson column, "Follow the flag and see if we can't find something to do!"

The militants then surged toward the government buildings in Whitehall with the suffrage banner borne aloft, but a cordon of mounted police barred their way. Some of the women assailed the police with short sticks, but the marchers were soon dispersed.

On being barred at the entrance to Whitehall the crowd then turned down Northumberland avenue, attempting to get into Whitehall by way of Scotland Yard. The women were again prevented, but there was a good deal of fighting during the attempt and several arrests were made. As well as short sticks, knotted ropes, said to be loaded with lead, were used by the demonstrators.

WOMEN TO RUN ELECTION

Leading Places for Them in Colorado Democratic Campaign

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Denver, March 8.—Many men will be supplanted by women in the organization of the fall campaign by Mrs. Gertrude Lee, of Denver, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, the only woman to hold such a post in the country.

"We're planning our campaign," Mrs. Lee said to-day, "along lines that ought to give the Democratic party an increased majority and let Colorado be placed in the list of states that